

LOCAL.

RIVER high.
RAIN needed.
WEATHER hot.
SCRIP still brings 50cts on the dollar.
RAIN on Friday evening. Most welcome.
THE issue of scrip at St. Albert still proceeds.

L. KELLY is sinking a well in rear of his saloon and restaurant.

Mr. Walsh, fur buyer, arrived from Calgary on Wednesday.

THE telegraph line will probably commence working on Monday.

BAKER'S bull train pulled out for the south on Friday afternoon.

BELMONT school will open on Monday, July 6th. J. B. Steele, teacher.

J. R. ROBERTSON returned to Edmonton on Tuesday last, by Baker's bull train.

THE boatmen have been paid off in cash and money circulates freely in consequence.

W. D. SCOTT, C.P.R. agent at Calgary, arrived with Mr. Hardisty's party on Tuesday.

MR. VIVIEN, of Winnipeg, who went south last week, has returned and is again busy buying scrip.

A. DURK has started a barber and paint shop in the building lately occupied by P. Byrnes as a shoe shop.

MRS. COL. STEWART arrived from Calgary on Monday evening, accompanied by her son F. G. Stewart and Jas. Mowat.

DR. McKAY, with a party, arrived from Peace river on Friday, by way of Slave lake. All quiet as he passed coming in.

THE courier service between Edmonton and Pitt has been under contract to Alex. Macdonald, of Calgary, for the past two weeks.

WHISKEY has been at a discount for some months in town, but its effects were decidedly apparent on the streets on Tuesday last.

W. ROBERTSON and Jas. Lauder left for Calgary on Wednesday, the former to go on to Ontario and the latter to return with freight.

HAMLIN, a trader of Lac la Biche and Slave lake, sold his Slave lake trade of fur to the H. B. Co. on Wednesday, the same day as it arrived.

A LARGE train of Ad. McPherson's carts arrived on Saturday last with freight for Norris & Carey, Brown & Curry, A. McDonald and Co., and Ross Bros.

A MEETING of the sports committee was held on the evening of Saturday, June 20th, at which a programme of races and sports for Wednesday next was arranged.

TEAMS have gone south to bring in the companies of the 65th stationed at Battle river and Red Deer. They will go east by the boat which is expected to arrive to-day.

CHIEF FACTOR Hardisty, R. Hardisty, Jr., Master Percy Hardisty, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wood, W. B. Brereton, and Miss Macdougall arrived from Calgary on Tuesday afternoon last.

A HEAVY rain shower, accompanied by some hail visited Edmonton on Tuesday afternoon last. It was very welcome, as the crops were suffering from want of moisture. The shower did not extend to St. Albert.

A large train of carts and wagons belonging to Laboucaus, of Battle river, arrived from Calgary on Thursday with government freight, at 8 cts. a pound. This is the last supply train of the present military expedition.

CAPT. SMITH arrived from the Athabasca landing on Monday last, and his gang of H. B. Co. boat-builders on Tuesday. Failure of the supply of material was the cause of the return. The landing road was in good condition and all streams fordable.

SIX men of the Alberta rifles will form an escort to the men employed in repairing the telegraph line eastward to Grizzly Bear. The remainder of Lieut. Dunne's command will replace the men of the 65th now in garrison at Peace Hills, Battle river and Red Deer.

LIEUT. DUNNE's detachment of the Alberta mounted rifles, was served out with boots, trousers and underclothing on Tuesday last. They were informed that their services would be retained for three years as a permanent force, at 75 cents a day, government furnishing horses.

THE barge and skiff belonging to the military transport outfit, lying at the H. B. Co. mill were sold by auction on Tuesday forenoon last. G. A. Blake, auctioneer. The barge was purchased by J. A. McDougall & Co. for \$61 and the skiff by F. D. Wilson of the H. B. Co. for \$17.

TWO couriers arrived from Gen. Strange's camp at Loon lake, on Wednesday morning, at one o'clock, bringing news that the McLean family had been rescued and about 300 Indians captured, but that Big Bear was still at large, and likely to remain so, it being practically impossible to follow him.

LIEUT. DUNNE's detachment of the Alberta rifles arrived from the south on Wednesday. They have been employed during the past month in patrolling the trail in the vicinity of the Battle river reserves. They were at the leaving of Battle river, where the Indians were holding a thirst dance, on Monday.

W. McKAY and J. Hayes left on Thursday evening to repair the telegraph line from Edmonton to Hay lakes. J. D. Parker, W. C. Gillies, with Corporal Bell and five men of the Alberta rifles as escort, left for Hay lakes on Thursday evening, and will repair the telegraph line east of that point to Elenor.

REPORTED that the Saskatchewan judicial district is to be divided, Prince Albert and Battleford forming the district, Edmonton and Calgary forming a new district, McLeod and Medicine Hat forming the Alberta district, and Moose Jaw, Regina, Qu'Appelle, Broadview and Moosomin forming the Assiniboia district.

WORD was received here last Sunday that the H.B.C. post at Isle a la Crosse north of Green lake had been cleaned out by the Indians and that the news had been brought in to Carlton by chief factor Roderick Ross. Isle a la Crosse is a very old and important H.B. post, being a distributing point for a very large trade district. It was also the seat of a flourishing Roman Catholic mission belonging to the diocese of St. Albert.

PIERRE ST. GERMAINE and L. Gurneau, who were arrested nearly six weeks ago on a charge of being concerned in Riel's rebellion were released on their own recognizances, to appear and answer to the charge at the next sittings of the Saskatchewan district court. As the court has been indefinitely postponed the further detention of the prisoners without trial was not considered justifiable.

An exemption act was passed at the late session of the Manitoba legislature, much more liberal than the rather too liberal one passed at the last session of the North-West Council. The board of trade of Manitoba have asked the federal government to disallow it, as it amounts to robbery. The reason of its passage is said to be that the majority of the members of the legislature are bankrupt.

THE saddles at first furnished to the Alberta mounted rifles were of a very inferior quality and broke up badly on the trip in to Edmonton with the Winnipeg light infantry. New saddles were ordered and were served out to Lieut. Dunne's detachment on the 16th inst. at Red Deer. The new saddles, although not of the very best quality, are a great improvement over the old ones. They are Chicago made.

DAN MACRAE, who was with the troops following up Big Bear after Steele's engagements with him, reports that the last body found was that of a squaw, said to have been one of the domestics of the McLean's, who had apparently committed suicide by choking herself with a small cord. The cord was so short and the limb to which it was attached so low that the body was almost in a sitting posture when found.

A BULL train belonging to I. G. Baker & Co., arrived from Calgary on Wednesday with government supplies. This is the first train of the kind that ever came in to Edmonton. It comprised nine teams, six yoke of oxen in each, attached to two wagons, one trailing behind the other. The teams were loaded with 7,000 each. The time made was very slow, owing to the soft roads this side of Willow creek. The experiment could scarcely be called a success, nor could it be expected to be unless the roads were dry and hard.

The Saskatchewan Herald of May 25th, speaks right out in meeting as follows: During the earlier stages of the disturbances, both before and after the Duck lake fight, Judge Roleau exercised a censorship over the telegraph wires, cutting out of despatches going either way, everything calculated to bring the facts before the public. The country was lulled into false security; but as soon as the danger which which had so zealously been concealed became so apparent that it could no longer be denied, he consulted his own safety by setting out post haste for the railway, assuring us as he was going away that his object was only to urge the government to greater activity than it was likely to put forth where it had only mutilated telegrams or garbled reports to guide it.

PARTIES holding accounts against the Alberta Field Force will do well to get them squared up at once before the withdrawal of the force, which will take place shortly.

A. COGHILLAN lost his pocket-book on Thursday forenoon last between Ross' hotel and the fort. It contained \$295 in cash and a \$95 cheque, besides receipts and other papers of value. It was picked up by Douglas Petrie and returned to the owner, who had offered a reward of \$20 for its recovery.

A HORSE race took place on Monday forenoon on the St. Albert road between C. Fraser's Young Rorie and D. Ross' stallion, Baldwin. The distance was half a mile and the stakes \$50 a side. W. Macdonald rode Rorie and T. Lauder Baldwin. A fair start was made but Baldwin jumped the track a few yards from the start and lost the race and money. A considerable number of spectators were present and bets were freely made. A second race took place immediately afterwards between J. Norn and Gillies' horses, over 500 yards of the same course for small stakes, and was won by Norn by a head.

THE following are the instructions received by the land agent here under date of Oct. 8th, '84, in regard to hay permits: "Every bona fide settler on Dominion lands shall be permitted, upon application being duly made in writing to that effect, to cut and take away from any marsh or other Dominion lands, not entered as homesteads or pre-emptions, or sold or leased or otherwise disposed of, any quantity of hay not exceeding 20 tons, at a charge of ten cents per ton, over 20, and up to 50 tons, 25 cts. per ton; over 50 and up to 100 tons, 50 cts per ton, and for a hundred tons and over, \$1 per ton. The permit shall in each case specify the land on which the hay is to be cut, and the quantity to be cut. Parties obtaining permits shall be required to state under oath that the quantity applied for is needed for their individual use, in addition to that on their own lands; otherwise the highest rate to be charged. You will be good enough strictly to enforce these regulations in your district until further instructions."

THE Indian named Desjarlais or A-ki-a-sou, who was arrested a week ago last Sunday charged with stealing a horse from J. Brazeau, the police interpreter, was brought up on the charge on Saturday last before Major Griesbach at Ft. Saskatchewan and the case dismissed. He was at once re-arrested and brought up on a charge of gambling. On this he was convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$20 or one month's imprisonment. The articles in his possession, the product of the gambling, were ordered to be seized and sold. J. Brazeau, the complainant in the horse stealing case, was brought up, tried and convicted of a like offence on the same date. Considering his knowledge of the law and his position in connection with the police force, he was fined \$50 and costs, or imprisonment for three months at hard labor, and was discharged from his position as interpreter to the force. The evidence on the charge of horse stealing brought out the fact that the horse alleged to be stolen by the Indian was originally his own, but had been taken by Brazeau in partial satisfaction of a gambling debt. As the law does not recognize a gambling debt as a valuable consideration the transfer was not legal and the horse still belonged to the Indian. Besides the horse, a gun, an otter skin and other articles are amongst the items seized and to be sold for the benefit of the revenue of the North-West Territories.

The following telegram was received lately in Ottawa, in reference to the dissatisfaction in British Columbia: "New Westminster, May 26.—To J. A. R. Homer, M. P., Ottawa: Mass meetings held all over the province, Vancouver, New Westminster, Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo. Protest against timber and land act. If government enforce open rebellion certain. Submit to Sir John and press of Canada."

Regina has three candidates in the field for the North-West council: John Secord, T. C. Johnstone, and D. F. Jelly. The two former gentlemen belong to the legal profession and the latter is a farmer. The present member, W. White, will not offer himself for re-election.

Major Mackeand, of the 90th, has been gazetted Lieut.-Col., vice Lieut. Col. Kennedy, deceased. Capt. Forrest has been made Major, and Lieut. Hugh J. Macdonald is to be captain in place of Forrest.

The Sudan rebels have occupied Korti, evacuated by the British.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KELLY'S RESTAURANT.—In rear of saloon. Meals at all hours. Best table in town.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in April last, a last winter's calf, black, with small white spots. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away. J. NORRIS, sr.

\$5.00 REWARD.—Followed a team with colt and wagon on the St. Albert road, my black brood mare, 12 hands high, long tail, white face and feet. Anyone returning to the undersigned will receive the above reward. DONALD ROSS, Edmonton Hotel.

STRAYED from Edmonton in December last, a Roan Mare about six years old, branded diamond G on the hip. Supposed to be on Stoney plain. Any person leaving her at McCauley's livery stable, or with the subscriber, will receive \$10 reward. W. WALKER.

DOMINION DAY.

EDMONTON DISTRICT RACES AND SPORTS.

Commencing on the Race Course at 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1ST.

HORSE RACES.

1st. 1 Mile.
2nd. 1 Mile.
3rd. 1 Mile, for native ponies only.
4th. 1 Mile.
Entrance \$1.

FOOT RACES.

1st. 100 yards.
2nd. 220 yards.
3rd. 1 Mile.
4th. 1 Mile, Go as you please.
Entrance, 25cts.
5th. 100 Yards, boys under 10 years.
6th. 100 Yards Squaw race.
7th. 1 Mile, for boys under 15.
8th. 50 Yards, three-legged race.
9th. Potato Race.
Entrance free.

GAMES.

1st. Standing High Jump.
2nd. Running High Jump.
3rd. Vaulting with the Pole.
4th. Running Long Jump.
5th. Running Hop Step and Jump.
6th. Putting the Stone.
7th. Throwing the Hammer.
8th. Throwing the Cricket Ball.
9th. Tossing the Caber.
Entrance 25cts.
1st and 2nd prizes for all events.
10th. Tug of War between Teams of Citizens and Soldiers, 10 men and captain each.

SHOOTING MATCH.

Between teams of citizens, No. 7 Co. W.L.I., and No. 2 Co. 65th battalion. A team to consist of ten men including the captain of each team.

COMMITTEE.

Capt. McIntosh, chairman, sgt. Causton, secretary, sgt. Mason, Percheron and Devonport, privates Brown, Bold and Clark, bugler Martel, Messrs. James McDonald, J. Looby, C. W. Sutter, John Kelly, C. Fraser, G. Gagnon, and E. Brousseau.

By order of Committee.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Pointe Pe, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle up forthwith, without further notice. X. ST. JEAN.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 27, 1885.

Mr. Gladstone's peace measures have caused his downfall. No matter how good a peace at any price policy may be in theory, in the present crisis it has utterly failed to prevent Russian aggression, and he must suffer the consequences.

The land regulations proclaimed by the federal government in the 40 mile belt in B. C. are more liberal than those in force in the territories, and yet they are such as to cause the British Columbians to openly threaten open rebellion.

The Southern Manitoba Times remarks: Americans have as much idea of Canada and the Canadians as they have of the interior of Africa. Unfortunately the same remark will apply with equal force to Canadians themselves. Only in Manitoba and the North-West, where the population is drawn from all the provinces, does the knowledge and appreciation that Canadians should have of Canada exist. And here it does actually exist, although the people of this great united Canada are not accorded the rights of Canadians.

Numerous parties here were astonished at the outbreak of the rebellion to find they could get no word in regard to it over the wires. The mystery is explained by an item appearing recently in the Saskatchewan Herald which asserts that until the time he left Battleford Judge Roleau exercised a censorship over all telegrams, and only allowed such reports as he thought fit to go out. A letter in the Winnipeg Sun declares that after Col. Otter's arrival he took the same delicate business in hand. This sort of business causes the ordinary citizen to ask, in the words of Bret Harte: "Is this country a white man's, and is things generally on the square?" Or are we in Russian Poland?

The Montreal Gazette says editorially: "And finally, the leaders of the rebellion had no claims. Dumont, Nolin and others had been settled with long ago, having taken their scrip in Manitoba, and Dumont became a homesteader in March, 1883, and could therefore not be entitled to his patent until 1886." This is a specimen of how eastern papers speak of North-West affairs of which they know nothing. Nolin took scrip in Manitoba and did not join in the rebellion. Dumont never resided in Manitoba since the transfer and never took scrip there. Although he took up his claim in 1870, according to the Gazette he only succeeded in getting a homestead entry in 1883 and would not receive his patent until 1886, after 16 years of actual residence. The Gazette's item shows a very substantial grievance against the department of interior in the case of Dumont; and this case is only similar to hundreds of others on the Saskatchewan.

THAT we have an incompetent minister of interior has long ceased to be a matter of doubt with people of the North-West; but that he would in his place in the Senate deliberately lie to conceal that incompetence was scarcely thought possible. In a recent speech in the Senate the Montreal Gazette reports him as saying: "No half-breed was ever disturbed or threatened with disturbance in the occupation of his lands, not in one solitary case. No half-breed delegation came to Ottawa to complain of ill-treatment or disturbance in relation to their lands." And further, "They are settled with on precisely the same terms as were the half-breeds of Manitoba." Surveys were made of the St. Albert, South Branch and Qu'Appelle settlements which entirely ignored the right of possession of the half-breeds, and created a most serious disturbance to the claims of which they were in occupation. It was not until delegations duly authorized and paid by the settlers of the two first-mentioned districts had visited Ottawa that the rights of the half-breeds to their original claims were even partially allowed; while at Qu'Appelle the majority were deprived of a greater or lesser portion of their claims and only received compensation in other lands at the hands of the scrip commission on its late visit. Half-breed heads of families only get scrip of the value of 80 acres in the North-West as against the value of 160 acres granted in Manitoba, so that there is a wide difference between the two cases. A further assertion that the Prince Albert half-breeds were notified of the intended settlement of their scrip claims on the 4th of February may be true, but at Edmonton no such information was received until after the outbreak had occurred and the battle of Duck lake been fought. From these facts, specimens of hundreds of other similar instances, it will be seen that the hon. gentleman is a more able liar than he is a minister.

HUCKSTERS.

There has been too much of the huckster spirit manifested in the conduct of government affairs in the North-West, both in the late campaign and in past years, which has lost the dollars by saving the cents—the spirit that was well suited to the grocery counter, but produced disaster when applied to military or national necessities.

Time and again has an Indian outbreak been almost precipitated through some attempt at saving by the department. At last it has occurred and has cost the country ten times the amount that would have kept the Indians contented. As pointed out before in these columns the essential cause of the Indian outbreak was the Plain Crees and Stonies not being fully rationed, as were the Blackfeet, on the disappearance of the buffalo. For some years there was an apparent saving per head on the former as compared with the latter, but now the account balances the other way, how much is not yet known. It was only at the present session of parliament that the estimate of supplies for destitute Indians was cut down \$71,000. How does this effort at economy look compared with the cost of Otter's and Strange's military expeditions alone, without counting rebellion losses, or that the Indians will probably be better fed than ever?

The police force offers another specimen of the fruits of the huckster policy. When the force was first organized the pay of the men was 75 cts. a day, with a land grant at the end of three years service. The terms were so good that it was an object with a good man to become and remain a member of the force and to excel in his duty. The officers were capable men who understood the responsibility of the position which they held, and allowed no matter of expense to stand in the way of their affording protection or dealing out justice. As a consequence the force achieved the most remarkable success ever known. It was—officers or men—wherever, whenever and for whatever it was wanted. It was here, there and everywhere, always on hand, always to be depended upon. A force to which a man was proud to belong, and of which the country had reason to be proud. Their ubiquity was a perpetual surprise, they were liked and respected more than they were feared, and as a consequence their police duties became very light. Then the huckster began to get in his work. The duty was light and the pay of the men was cut down to forty cents a day, with no land grant, and the term of service made five years, instead of three. Of course the best class of men could not be procured for the money. The pay was afterwards raised somewhat, but never put up to the old figure. The consequence was that the force began to deteriorate. The object began to be to get out of it rather than into it. The best officers, who had made the reputation of the force, left it. To keep it up to anything like its old state of efficiency 200 more men were added, and finally when the time of trial came, the force in which so much dependence had been placed, in which every man was supposed to be equal to ten ordinary men, was not there: it was not anywhere, and five thousand men were brought from eastern Canada to quell an insurrection that had the police force been composed of the first men and the first officers would in all human probability have been quelled by it single handed, or with very trifling assistance. The saving of 25 cents a day on the pay of three hundred men looks small beside the millions which the volunteers cost to accomplish their work. In the case of the police, as with the Indians, the estimates were decreased \$42,000 for the coming year. Where is the decrease now?

It is currently reported that the transport officials for Middleton and Otter's forces were unable to sleep at nights for thinking of the amount of money the teamsters were making, and they were having more or less trouble with them all the time in consequence, and mutinies were not infrequent. It will be remembered that at the battle of Fish Creek, the troops on the western side of the river were unable to get across and be of service in the first day's fight, and consequently a practical victory was scored by the rebels, while had the whole of the forces been together the volunteers would have achieved a decisive victory, with the probable result that there

would have been no more fighting, and much money and many lives saved in consequence. The reason the west side troops did not get across was that that particular morning the teamsters refused to pull out from camp until some matter which was in dispute between them and the transport officer was settled. This dispute, which would never have existed had a huckster not been in charge, caused a defeat and incalculable damage to the government cause. So, too, in the case of the capture of the supply train by Poundmaker, Men and teams were sent through a hostile country without arms or escort, with the natural result that the supplies were lost and the lives of the teamsters left to depend upon the mercy of a horde of savages. The huckster has been getting in his work again.

But the greater the stake at issue to the better advantage does the huckster's work show. When it comes to dealing with the millions on millions of dollars worth of land and natural resources in the North-West, his great achievement is made. Every one will remember that in 1881 and 1882 there was a rush of immigration to the North-West that was the marvel of the world. Had that rush continued at the same rate, not to say in the same ratio, up to the present time, a half-breed or Indian rebellion would have caused little alarm, millions of bushels more of wheat would be raised, millions of dollars worth more of business would be done, the revenue of the government would be millions of dollars greater, and the country generally would be incalculably better off. But there was too great a prospect of poor men making a few dollars. The government and its sicks were not making it all and nothing less would satisfy them. The mile belt was closed from settlement, the land south of the railway line was closed from settlement, the Regina and Moose Jaw reserves were closed from settlement, the squatters were ordered off the Bell farm, the price of pre-emption was increased to \$2 an acre, idiotic timber and hay taxes were enforced, and—the immigration stopped; dead. What is the trifle that the minister of the Interior now draws from the sale of lands that no one wants, or the sale of timber and hay permits, compared to the benefits that would have accrued to the North-West and to Canada had a liberal and enlightened land policy been pursued? How much easier it would be at the present time for Sir Leonard Tilley to negotiate a new Canadian loan on the London market, could he show a continued increase of population and cultivation in the North-West, instead of a rebellion which costs millions, and might have split the country in two. Or had settlement continued as it might, could and would have done, C. P. R. bonds would have sold for double what they do to-day, and the company would not have required the new terms lately granted them.

The moral of the matter is that the present race of Canadian politicians, trained in the school of petty municipal or provincial politics, are by their whole early training entirely unfitted for grasping the imperial issues which attach to the present condition of Canada. They have been transferred from a pea-nut stand to a wholesale establishment and are not equal to the duties imposed. If the late rebellion has not been sufficient to shake the old huckster ideas out of their heads and shake in new ones—and it is to be feared it has not—a political revolution of some kind, which will have that or a more serious result may be calculated on at no distant day.

ALBERTA FIELD FORCE.

SUPPLY OFFICE, EDMONTON,
18th June, 1885.

FROM THIS DATE

No orders for the requirements of the Force for supplies will be recognized unless the same are on printed forms and signed by the Transport and Supply Officer.

H. HAMILTON,

Capt. S. & T. Officer.

NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINES.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

The festival of the patron saint of Lower Canada was celebrated in the most approved style on Wednesday, June 24th, at St. Albert. The weather, the roads, the appearance of the country, were all that could be desired, and contributed largely to the success and enjoyment of the occasion. Of all the patron saints known in Canada St. Jean Baptiste, whether accidentally or designedly, picked upon by all odds the most seasonable natal day, and both he and his followers are to be congratulated on the good taste therein displayed. The large gathering of civilian members of the St. Jean Baptiste society at St. Albert was increased by the presence of Nos. 2 and 7 companies of the 65th, from Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan respectively, the majority of the members of which are French Canadians, besides a number of visitors who claimed St. Patrick, St. Andrew, St. George or St. David as their patron saints. The mission buildings and grounds were decorated with flags and evergreens, and in the Cathedral banners and mottoes gave quite a holiday appearance. To the right and left of the altar were hung the banners of the St. Jean Baptiste society, of St. Albert, on one of which was written, in many colored letters: "St. Jean Baptiste. Nos institutions notre langue et nos loirs," and on the other, "St. Jean Baptiste. Religion et colonisation." Among the many other banners with inscriptions were the following: "La union fait la force," "Levis et Frontenac," "Dollart et ses braves," "Vaudreuil et Montcalm," "Hommages Mgr. De Laval," "Hommages a Mgr. Tache," "Amour, honneur, reconnaissance a Mgr. V. G. Grandin," "Hommages a Mgr. Farand," "Honneur, reconnaissance aux bons Freres Oblats," and "Glorie, honneur, reconnaissance au Colonel Oulmet a ses officiers et ses braves volontaires." The badge worn by the members of the society was a broad white ribbon, on which appeared the beaver and maple leaf of Canada, and motto "La union fait la force"—Union is strength. The music by the choir, composed of Lay Brothers, Sisters of Charity, and orphans, was all that could be desired. Rev. Pere Lestanc, assisted by others of the clergy, celebrated mass. The sermon was preached by Rev. Pere Blais, of Ft. Saskatchewan, who referred in feeling and eloquent terms to the part which the French race had taken in christianizing and civilizing the natives and developing the resources of the country and advised those present to be faithful to their religion and to Canada. After the conclusion of the mass Rev. Pere Lestanc made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. A collection was taken up during the service in aid of the St. Albert orphanage. At one o'clock the people assembled in the school house and partook of a bountiful dinner, presented by the society, the sisters and orphans furnishing music during the dinner. At two o'clock the people again assembled in the same place to listen to the speakers of the day. Rev. Pere Lestanc was the first speaker, and was followed by Col. Oulmet, and Capt. Dougherty and Ethier, of the 65th, Commissioner Forget and P. V. Gouvreau, the speeches being delivered in the French language. Among those present on the platform, besides the speakers, were Commissioners Street and Goulet, W. Cust. D. McLeod, W. Anderson, Frank Provost, Geo. Gagnon, F. and J. Lamoureux, and a number of the clergy. Patriotic and comic songs were sung between the addresses, and, altogether, the St. Jean Baptiste society of St. Albert are to be congratulated on the general success of their celebration.

SETTLERS' CHARGES.

A letter dated from Gen. Strange's camp at Victoria, May 19th, appears in the Manitoba Free Press of June 2nd. The writer says: "Everywhere, in fact, where we have been, notwithstanding that the settlers, storekeepers, merchants and others clamored for protection they have shown a desire and willingness to rob their protectors not creditable to themselves." "From first to last, so far, the aim and desire of the Alberta settler and citizen appears to be how he can best fleece the government." The correspondent appears to think that the Alberta settler is under a compliment to the government for the protection afforded by it. That is just where he and the settlers differ radically in their opinions. The settlers consider that in return for their allegiance to the government they are entitled to protection from the government. It may be as well to state that one great reason why the Alberta settlers required so much protection at the hands of the government was that that benevolent institution was afraid at the outset to trust them with arms wherewith to protect themselves. When it is remembered that the policy pursued by the government was the cause of the settlers requiring protection, it will be seen clearly enough that whatever compliment they might be under in an ordinary case they are under none at present—that instead of the government being entitled to claim credit for protection afforded the settlers are rather entitled to compensation for damage caused through its maladministration. It excoriates the ten-cent soul of this voracious quill-driver that Alberta settlers drew \$5 a day for transport teams,

\$5 a day as boat-builders and boat-men and \$10 a day as scouts, and he gives the eminently pious advice that all accounts be cut down one half. In regard to this advice it may be whispered that if in the past the government had paid its honest debts more fully and promptly it would in all probability have saved a considerable percentage on the prices actually paid. People figured that if, as usual they would have to wait months or perhaps years for their money they had better put the cost of waiting in the original charge. A word in regard to the \$5 a day charge for teams. Ordinary rates are \$5 to \$6 a day per team without board, or say \$4 to \$5 a day with board, just half the rates charged the military expedition. When the teams were first engaged to come from Calgary to Edmonton and thence on from Edmonton to Pitt they were expected to accompany a small military expedition over an alleged impassable road through a presumably hostile Indian country. This was the understanding when the teamsters were engaged, and a man would be worse than a fool who would take his team—in many instances representing the saving of years, and all that he possessed—over such a road and through such danger for less than double rates. If the risk incurred was not worth double it was not worth anything. And if the government could not afford to pay the price it should have advertised for teams to be offered free, and in the cause of humanity no doubt they would have been forthcoming. In justification of the government paying the high price, at the time the teams were hired there was an urgent necessity for the troops to be moved north, and extra money spent on the teams was the most economical expenditure the government ever made. Had the movement of the troops been delayed another week the Edmonton district would have been in flames, there would have been a few more hundreds of thousands of rebellion losses to pay, a large population to ration or otherwise provide for for a year, and the troops would, beyond a doubt have lost many men in forcing their way through to Edmonton, where as it was they marched unopposed. The government have made many mistakes, have committed many intentional wrongs, but in forwarding the troops to Edmonton at the time they did though the expense had been three times as great, they made a master-stroke of generalship and saved the country untold loss, suffering and expense.

It is a little too bad to have to rake up this Edmonton home guard business again, but the following paragraph, written from Edmonton and telegraphed from Calgary to the Winnipeg Times, is an adequate reason: "The Edmonton home guards, writes your correspondent, after a great deal of fuss and feathers, have ceased to exist. General Strange sanctioned the formation of such a company, who had, with their captain, taken possession of the Hudson Bay Co.'s barracks. On two occasions they furnished more men as guards but were unable to muster in greater strength, being somewhat irregular and erratic in their attempt at parade. They at last attempted a coup de main by gathering a crowd from the village who loudly clamored to be armed and stay at home to protect each one his own dwelling as best he judged, where your correspondent says, the gallant company was dismissed, only to make another attempt at parade, the Captain going out alone and refusing to take the oath of allegiance. So ends the flash in the pan and Montreal volunteers continue to guard Edmontonians who now sleep in peace." The correspondent alluded to in the paragraph, it appears from another part of the same article in the Times, is a member of the company of the 65th now at Edmonton, and certainly the statements contained therein, and the insinuations made are no credit to himself, his company, or his battalion. The insinuation that the home guard only furnished sentries on two occasions, and the statements that a coup de main was attempted; that a crowd loudly clamored to be armed and stay at home, to protect each one his own dwelling, and that the captain—who, for many years was a member of the 13th battalion, served in Manitoba during the Fenian raid, and belonged to the active volunteer company organized under Captain Stiff—refused to take the oath of allegiance, are deliberately false. Since the alleged ending of the flash in the pan arms and ammunition have actually been served out on the condition sneeringly alluded to by the correspondent. The Montreal volunteers, who, the correspondent says, continue to guard Edmontonians, are entitled to every credit for the public spirit shown by them in leaving their homes and travelling so many thousand miles to fight their country's battles, and the people of Edmonton fully appreciate their services and the spirit which animated them to make the sacrifices required, but the member of their force who uses his pen to belittle the efforts of North-West people towards their own protection, apparently with the idea of glorifying his comrades at their expense, is doing the former no good service, and is not helping to build up that feeling of amity which should exist between the military and civilians of the same country.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., assisted by Mr. James Hamilton, B.A., Sabbath services at Edmonton, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Fort Saskatchewan every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m.; Sturgeon River, June 14, 21, 28, July 12, 19, 26 at 3 p.m.; Clover Bar, June 21, July 5, 19 at 2.30 p.m.; Belmont, June 28, July 12, 26 at 2.30 p.m.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,

Opposite Post Office,

CALGARY.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course; but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. C. WILSON.

SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds.

Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,

473, Main street,

Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 484.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lord Wolseley has sailed for England. Jamaica wants reciprocity with Canada. Grasshoppers are said to have appeared once more in Kansas.

Victor Hugo, the greatest French writer of modern times is dead.

The capital of the land corporation of Canada is to be reduced.

Gen. Gordon's estate turns out to be worth \$10,000; left to his sister.

Reported that the salvation army is to try and conquer the North-West this summer.

The C. P. R. station at the first crossing of the Columbia river has been named Donald.

A gunboat has arrived at Portree to arrest numerous crofters on the Kilmuir estate, Isle of Skye.

The Prince of Wales rifles, of Montreal, were in camp for three weeks in Montreal, but were relieved without being sent to the front.

A number of persons who were arrested by the police at Prince Albert and Battleford, for complicity in the rebellion, have been released.

The Apaches, of New Mexico, have turned loose and murdered a large number of settlers. The troops have had no engagements with them as yet.

John Logan, familiarly called Black Jack, candidate for the United States vice-presidency in the late contest, has been re-elected senator for Illinois.

The Indian department at Battleford lends out grain to the farmers on condition of a bushel and a half being returned in the fall for each bushel lent.

Sir D. L. Macpherson, minister of the Interior has gone to Germany for the benefit of his health. Hon. Mr. McLellan, minister of marine and fisheries, is acting minister of interior.

The business transacted by the local branch of the government savings bank for May was as follows: Deposits, \$30,630; withdrawals, \$29,888.38; excess of deposits over withdrawals, \$741.62.

Five leading Mormons have been found guilty of polygamy, and fined \$300 each with six months' imprisonment in Blackfoot, Idaho. The Mormon missionaries have still a work to do in Idaho.

Since Riel's capture he has been declared sane by every person who has interviewed him. He attacks severely the Roman Catholic church and seems to have had an idea of substituting himself for the pope.

A contract has been signed for the construction of the North-West Central railway, from Sidney station, on the C. P. R., to Battleford. The construction depends on the government making a free land grant.

Of all the cuts of military men connected with the suppression of the South Branch rising, that of Col. Williams, of the Midland battalion, is by far the best looking. If the cut does not flatter him he is a remarkably handsome man.

France and Spain are likely to quarrel about some territory on the coast of the gulf of Guinea, traded in by the latter and seized by the former. The right of the natives in the country seems to be a secondary consideration.

At a late workmen's anti-Chinese demonstration in Victoria, B. C., transparencies were carried with the mottoes: "No yellow slave shall eat our children's bread," "Cut out the Chinese cancer," "Down with the Dragon flag," "Let B. C. be a home for men only," "Let no Chinese leper cross our threshold."

A notice in late issues of the Saskatchewan Herald states that the proprietor has lost everything he owned, except the plant of the paper, by the Indian raid, but the intention is declared to keep the paper still going if possible. All parties indebted are requested to pay up their accounts as the best means of helping the paper along. If enterprise and ability were adequately rewarded in this world, instead of the proprietor of the Herald having to announce that he was set at foot, he would be advertising for bonds in which to invest his surplus wealth.

The report of the volunteer relief committee of Winnipeg says that there are many volunteers' families who require relief, but will not ask for it and refuse to accept it when offered. The average amount allowed per week is \$4 per family. The total relief is about \$600 a week. Clothing and delicacies have been sent to the soldiers at the front, and arrangements have been made to bring home the bodies of all the men killed for interment in St. John's cemetery. The total amount of cash received up to June 9th was \$8,666, of which \$3,338 had been expended and the balance remained on hand. Subscriptions of \$5,000 from the Local Legislature, \$4,000 from the city, and \$1,500 from the H. B. Co. remained to be collected.

MARRIAGE.

WHITFORD-FRASER—On the 20th inst., at the house of Mr. John Fraser, Lovet Settlement, by the Rev. Canon Newton, Alfred Whitford to Ann Fraser.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, June 26th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	66	38
Sunday,	75	38
Monday,	79	40
Tuesday,	84	46
Wednesday,	75	48
Thursday,	79	45
Friday,	83	48

Barometer falling, 27.571.
Rainfall, 0.28 inches.

HARNESS.—A set of heavy double harness nearly new. For sale by the undersigned. K. A. McLEOD.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned on May 8th, a Brown Pony, white strip in face, deep chested, brand on left hip, J. M., was last seen in the vicinity of St. Albert. Any one bringing him to the Methodist Mission house, Edmonton will receive \$5 reward. JOHN H. HOWARD.

NOTICE.—When the mail from Calgary arrives later than five o'clock in the afternoon, the post office will be closed until seven o'clock the next morning. All matter to be posted if not delivered at the office promptly before the time of closing the mail will be left over until next mail. A. D. OSBORNE, postmaster.

BIG REDUCTION.

JOHN SINCLAIR
GENERAL MERCHANT,
EDMONTON,

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

NOW IS THE TIME

AND

JNO. A. McDUGALL & CO'S

IS THE PLACE

TO BUY

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, shapes and sizes, and

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD,

FOR CASH.

JOHN A. McDUGALL & CO.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C. P. R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H. B. Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned will please settle with L. Kelly, Edmonton. P. BYRNES.

FURNITURE.—Bed Steads, Sideboards, Washstands, Cupboards, Chairs, etc. A large stock, extra quality. To be sold off cheap for cash, to make room for new stock. X. ST. JEAN.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Banatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cochett plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and greenhouse plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district,
G. A. BLAKE,
Belmont farm.

NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,

P. V. GAUVREAU,

A. D. L.

THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL CO.'S, GROWERS OF Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.

With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada.

Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty.

WABA NURSERIES,

Arnprior, Ont.

The most northern nursery in Canada.

NOTICE TO HORSEMEN.—The thorough bred trotting stallion W. H. BALDWIN will stand for mares this season (11th May to 11th July) health and weather permitting, as follows:

MONDAY.—Noon at Alex. McKinley's, south side; at John Turner, Esq's., same, overnight.

TUESDAY.—Noon at Ft. Saskatchewan and remain over night.

WEDNESDAY.—Noon at Alex. Cameron's, Sturgeon river; at Geo. Long's over night.

THURSDAY.—Noon at St. Albert bridge; at S. Cunningham's over night.

FRIDAY.—Noon at Dan. Noyes'; thence to his own stables, Edmonton hotel, until Monday morning.

Terms for the season \$15, payable at time of service. Insurance \$20. Mares not returned to the horse regularly will be charged as season mares. All mares at owner's risk.

DONALD ROSS,

Proprietor.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON
ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having had the honor to be your first choice as representative of this district in the North-West council, I now offer myself for re-election. What my course has been you know, and should you approve of it so far as to elect me again you may depend that it will not be altered. My voice and vote will always be found on the side of the North-West settler no matter who or what may oppose. In the passage of ordinances and the distribution of funds the interests of this district will receive my fullest and most careful attention.

Believing that the people of the North-West have the same rights as Canadians elsewhere in Canada, for the full exercise of which they are now fitted by numbers and intelligence—and believing further that the exercise of these rights is necessary to the proper development of the country—I shall press: For such changes in the North-West council as shall make every member directly responsible to the people—and to them alone—as is the case in the legislative assemblies of the provinces; For the extension of the powers of the council to the limits allowed the legislatures of the provinces; For a revenue from the federal treasury on the same terms and of the same proportionate amount as is allowed the several provinces; and For representation of the people of the territories in the federal parliament as is allowed the people of the provinces.

Until the territories have been accorded parliamentary representation, I consider it an important part of the duty of the council to publicly represent the views of the people on such matters as immediately concern their interests, but at present are under the sole control of the federal government.

Of these matters the most important I believe to be: The settlement upon equitable and liberal terms of the claims of all parties who have taken up land in any district before the establishment of a land office, and also of the claims of half-breeds entitled to consideration according to the terms granted the half-breeds of Manitoba; The survey of the leading trails as permanent highways, and especially the survey and improvement of the Bow river trail throughout its entire length; The holding of colonization land, timber and mineral speculators to their agreements with the government, or the cancellation of those agreements by the government; The abolition of the dues on settlers' wood and hay, at least in this district; The alteration of the system of reserving alternate sections throughout the country for sale, to a system of reserving alternate quarter sections to be sold as pre-emptions to the settlers on the adjoining homestead quarter sections; The opening of a railway outlet by way of Hudson's Bay; and the enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law throughout the territories until a majority of the people have declared against it by a direct vote.

Yours,

FRANK OLIVER.